THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1797. [N° 1842.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taste and Flavour equal to any.

Also, a few Cask and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, just imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joseph Finch, Master, from Bourdeaux—and to be sold, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25.

Vice-Consular Office of the French Republic, at Newport, (R. I.)

ALL Persons having Demands against, as being concerned in the Prize PERSEVERANCE, belonging to the French Privateer Sans Pareille, are requested to exhibit their Accounts or Claims, from this Date to the 20th of August next, to the Subscriber, Vice Consul of the French Republic, at Newport.

Newport (R. I.) 2d Thermidor 5th Year of the French Republic (July 20th, 1797)

L'AUCAMBAL.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ROBERT FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us within the above Term,

HENRY LAWTON,
BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

BATHSHEBA FISH, *Administratrix.*

Portsmouth, 10th of 6th Month, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been appointed Commissioners, by the Town Council of South Kingston, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS, deceased, represented Insolvent: And six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend on said Business at the House of PETER BOSS, in South-Kingston, the second Wednesday in August, September, October, November, and December. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Terms. Original Entries on Book Accompts, and original Obligations, will be requested in Evidence, otherwise Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

F. PERRY,
Wm. TAYLOR.

South Kingston, July 20, 1797.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAROONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lots,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Kaffee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very expensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE;

Among which are,

A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OSBORNE & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, changeable Lutestrings, and Taffinies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fine RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's,
Do.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
5 Bales of CASSIA,
22 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

NEW YORK, July 21.

We have published the sentiments of the Elder Segur, relative to the conduct of the French government, towards the United States, from a Paris paper of May 17. In looking over other papers, we find the following observations in one of April 25, which we publish as interesting to us in regard to the French nation.

On the appearances of a rupture between France and the United States.

EVERY thing gives us apprehensions of a war between the United States, and it is not the part of a good citizen to see, without inquietude, this new result of the haughtiness and asperity, with which our government is justly reproached, in its negociations with foreign powers.

The United States had the courage first to acknowledge our independence—they remained our only friends, when all Europe rose to crush us—they sent us convoys of provisions, when the coalition attempted to subdue us by famine. It is true, at the moment when our affairs appeared desperate; when on all sides we were invaded—when La Vendee was in full revolt—when anarchy the most furious had transformed our land into prisons and tombs; the American government, believing our ruin inevitable, and seeing themselves exposed without a marine and without allies, to the resentment of England, wished to divert the storm which threatened them, by forming a treaty of commerce with that proud nation. The date of that treaty justifies it and leaves us no room for legitimate censure.

Further, the treaty concluded in 1778 between France and America, stipulates in our favor all the advantages which the United States can accord to any other power in subsequent treaties.

Hence the American government has done us no kind of injury,* in yielding to the necessity which required it, to manage England.

The Redacteur opposes to this example, the conduct of Genoa; but Genoa is at hand to be defended by our land forces, and we could offer to the Americans, only a marine in contemplation, and whose assistance could not protect our commerce. The French government ought not to listen to two counsellors, who are very dangerous and may do it much injury. These are, fears at home and resentment abroad.—For with such guides, we are sure to multiply dangers, and give our allies to the enemy.

There ought to be no such thing as humor in politics—it is necessary to consult the interest of one's country, and to do what our enemies wish we should not do.

The English wish us to break with America; therefore we ought to avoid the rupture, and seek to strengthen our connection.

Men are never reconciled in politics by abusive writings, bitter reproaches, and a haughty conduct. We get into controversy with a commercial people, by attacking their property, which we ought to hold sacred.—We make ourselves hated, by endeavoring to seize by violence, what we might more easily obtain by persuasion.

We upbraided the Americans, with not placing the national flag of the French Republic, in the hall of Congress. But this flag was given, not to Congress, but to the President of the United States, to the Executive power of the American Republic. The colors sent from our armies to the Directory, are not sent by them to the two Councils.—When the convention directed certain standards to be placed in their place of session, it was because they then united in their body the legislative and executive powers.

The Americans are reproached with supporting the injustice of the English, and with complaining only of ours. But no one will believe that in America no complaint is made of captures made by the English. The interest of the owners, who are despoiled of their property, gives an obvious answer to this absurd charge.

The only reasonable ground to censure the Americans, is, the treaty of commerce with England, which was dictated by circumstances, which may fail displease us, but which gives us no right to commit hostilities; unless we assume to impose laws on the universe and attack the independence of all governments.

Since we have a respectable constitution; since, emerging from anarchy, we have re-entered into social order; the American government has made an advance towards accommodation—it has sent to us a minister, clothed with its confidence, and charged with instructions tending to satisfy us on every subject of complaint which we alledge against its measures. The Directory has sent him away with indignity. All American vessels are seized by our privateers—and by an arret lately passed, the Directory permits itself to infringe a treaty, become a law for them, since the legislators of France, have ratified it. This treaty obliges the Captains of American vessels to prove their property, to take no step whatever, except taking an oath and producing their passport. The Directory, by their arret demand the roles d'Equipage, and as this formality is neither foreseen nor required by the treaty, a multitude of American vessels have been seized and condemned. All these are precise facts, and in the knowledge of all the world; for the American papers contain the report of the secretary for foreign affairs, which, on one side, states all these grievances, and their measures to obtain justice; and on the other side the arret of the directory, which is equally public, affords us a fair opportunity of judging on what pretence, they found the violation of the treaty.

Some men there are who have sought to bring trouble upon America, to plant there the principles of Jacobinism, to found there affiliated societies, and who have been treated with contempt. Other men, known by the same principles, who have wished for employment in that country, and have not been able to obtain their object, deceive and sour the minds of our government. This is the true secret of that conduct, which astonishes all the political characters of Europe. And it is useful to state this truth boldly, that it may open the eyes of the Directory, and put them on their guard against such fatal councils.

Doubtless, it will fulfil the wish of the English government, that we should come to a rupture with the United States. It would occasion us the loss of solid friends; of natural allies; who alone actually supply our annihilated trade—who alone feed our expiring colonies.

This conduct exposes our government to the heavy and just reproaches of breaking a treaty sanctioned by the legislative body—which is become a law, and which it is our duty to fulfil.

L. P. SEGUR, the Elder.

Remark.—*What will the opposers of our government now say, when the most able statesmen in France, boldly advocate the cause of our administration, and condemn the government of France? Hitherto such truths had been concealed in France—but now, they are publicly diffused, and will prevail.*

PARIS, May 21.

GENERAL Buonaparte is withdrawing his troops from Styria and Corinthia towards the borders of Italy—as these recede, the Austrians advance and take possession of the posts. The communication between Frankfort and Mentz is opened; as is the free navigation of the Rhine, and Cologne.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
30 Floreal, May 19.

A message from the Directory is announced—the president proceeds to read it in the following words:

The members of the Executive Directory assembled, agreeably to the number prescribed by article 142 of the Constitution, decree, that the following message shall be made:

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizen Representatives,

The Directory transmit to you the minutes of the drawing by lot in order to decide which of its members, conformable to the 147th article of the constitution, ought to go out the 1st Prairial of the present year.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR, President.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Directory, setting of 30 Floreal, 5th year.

The Citizens Barras, Carnot, Larevillere, Letourneur and Rewbell, composing the Directory, having assembled in order to decide by lot conformable to the 147th article of the constitution which of them ought to go out the 19th Prairial of the present year.

The public being admitted, there was deposited on the Bureau two empty urns with screw tops. In one of which were put five balls, each of which was numbered one to five inclusive—Each ball having been read and examined by the five members, was thrown into the vase or urn. Five tickets were made on four of which were [illegible]

* *Remark by the translater. This declaration of Segur, will bring on him the whole wrath and vengeance of our "patriots."*

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July 25.

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Newport (R. I.) 2d Thermidor 5th Year of the French Republic (July 20th, 1797)

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Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

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3 Bales of CASSIA,
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Further, the treaty concluded in 1778, between France and America, stipulates in our favor all the advantages which the United States can accord to any other power in subsequent treaties.

Hence the American government has done us no kind of injury,* in yielding to the necessity which required it, to manage England.

The Redacteur opposes to this example, the conduct of Genoa; but Genoa is at hand to be defended by our land forces, and we could offer to the Americans, only a marine in contemplation, and whose assistance could not protect our commerce. The French government ought not to listen to two counsellors, who are very dangerous and may do it much injury. These are, fears at home and resentment abroad.—For with such guides, we are sure to multiply dangers, and give our allies to the enemy.

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The Americans are reproached with supporting the injustice of the English, and with complaining only of ours. But no one will believe that in America no complaint is made of captures made by the English. The interest of the owners, who are despoiled of their property, gives an obvious answer to this absurd charge.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

30 Floreal, May 19.

A message from the Directory is announced—the president proceeds to read it in the following words:

The members of the Executive Directory assembled, agreeably to the number prescribed by article 142 of the Constitution, decree, that the following message shall be made:

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizen Representatives,

The Directory transmit to you the minutes of the drawing by lot in order to decide which of its members, conformable to the 147th article of the constitution, ought to go out the 1st Prairial of the present year.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR, President.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Directory, setting of 30 Floreal, 5th year.

The Citizens Barras, Carnot, Larevillere, Letourneur and Rewbell, composing the Directory, having assembled in order to decide by lot conformable to the 147th article of the constitution which of them ought to go out the 1st Prairial of the present year.

The public being admitted, there was deposited on the Bureau two empty urns with screw tops. In one of which were put five balls, each of which was numbered one to five inclusive—Each ball having been read and examined by the five members, was thrown into the vase or urn. Five tickets were made on four of which were ——

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* *Remark by the translator. This declaration of Segur, will bring on him the whole wrath and vengeance of our "patriots."*

maining;—and upon the fifth the written (fortune) or going out. These five tickets were read and examined by each member of the Directory, and deposited in the second vase. They were then mixed respectively in the two vases.

Each member then drew out of the first vase a ball, in order to know in what order the drawing should be made—The result was, that Citizen Larivellaire had No. 1. Carnot, No. 2, Barras No. 3, Letourneur No 4, and Rewbel No. 5 The drawing was made in that order.

The word (fortune) or going out, was found upon the ticket drawnby citizen Letourneur, and it having appeared that the word remaining was upon the four other tickets, in consequence citizen Letourneur has been proclaimed the member going out. The sitting was adjourned. (Signed)

CARNOT, BARRAS, REWBEL LETOURNEUR, LARIVELLERE.

The Counsel ordered the printing of these papers.

LONDON, May 22.

Captain Keate, commander of the Galatea frigate, arrived at the admiralty early yesterday morning, with despatches from Sir Edward Pellew in whose squadron a mutiny among the sailors had broken out; and it is said, that the captain, who came express to town, from Plymouth, was turned out of his ship by the crew.

Mr. Stowe also arrived with despatches from Admiral Buckner at Sheerness, the disturbances on board the ships at which place are not amicably settled.

Earl Spencer, on the receipt of these advices, came from Whimbledon to town.

The Telegraphe continued to send messages down to Deal and Sheerness till near eight o'clock last night.

Sir Richard Strachan, with his little squadron, is ordered to Portsmouth to refit. The Pearl, Dart, and Arrow, are ordered on the St. Marcou station, until he is able to resume it.

May 24.

Mr. Pelham gave notice to the Irish House of Commons, on Thursday last, of the intention of Government to increase the pay of the army upon that establishment.

A full meeting of the opposition members, favouring those in the interests of the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, was held on Monday evening, at which it was determined to give an unanimous support to the promised motion for a parliamentary reform.

The troops ordered to Portsmouth on the late mutiny, are ordered to their former stations.

Yesterday afternoon, an express arrived at the Admiralty from Sheerness, with accounts of a very unpleasant nature. The mutiny on board the fourteen sail of the line at that port, has assumed serious symptoms of violence and determination. Colonel Nicholas's two regiments marched immediately to Sheerness. The seamen conceiving that the troops were brought there to coerce them, seized upon the gun boats, and pointing them against the garrison, shewed every disposition to proceed to the most violent measures.

The deputies who were sent from the fleet at Portsmouth to Portsmouth, returned on Sunday. The different ships were immediately manned, their stores given, and the men returned to their customary duty.

On Monday evening last, Lord Bridport was in Portsmouth Sound, working down the harbour.

PLYMOUTH, May 20.

The mutiny on board all the men of war in this harbour still continues, and is not likely to subside until the return of the deputies from Portsmouth, who left this place on Thursday evening, in the Lady Jane cutter, one of the cruisers, to confer with the delegates of the channel fleet. A great many officers have on three occasions left the ships, some of whom will probably be recalled; but the most severe discipline is kept up among the seamen, who will not allow in the smallest degree a disobedience of their public orders. Six men were yesterday very severely flogged from the yard arm, for having refused obedience after the expiration of their leave; the boatswain's mate, one of the ship's corporals, and a marine, were also flogged, drummed round the fleet and marched to Coventry Dock with a halter about his neck. A boat's crew cheering takes place every morning at eight o'clock, and again at ten o'clock.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 4.

The Lively, Mowbray, whose arrival was mentioned in the postscript to Friday's Gazette, left Exuma on the 9th of May. On the 22d May he arrived at Madeira, and learned there that accounts were just received from Teneriffe, of three Spanish ships of war laden with treasure, which lay at anchor in the road, being attacked by a British squadron, who captured two, (one of them having the Viceroy of Mexico on board) and took the third.

These ships, we are confident, were those which sailed from Havannah on the 20th of March, for Cadiz, under a strong convoy.—The ship which had the Viceroy on board, we are informed, had taken in at the Havanna nine millions of dollars.

July 7.

The Miss Mercury, Roberts, from Charleston to Hamburgh, with a cargo of sugars, &c. taken on board at Havanna, is sent in by the French Cruizer, Cogniger, under suspicion of the cargo being Spanish property.

The Dunmore, Coakley, has taken and brought in two American sloops bound to Havanna with contraband goods, viz. the Cleopatra Tait, from Charleston, and the Becca, Norris, from Rhode Island. Both vessels and cargoes are libelled.

An American schr. with a similar cargo, prize to the Lovely Lass, Arthill, is in the offing.

The following prize causes have been determined in the court of Vice admiralty.

Brig West Point, of Massachusetts, Bagley, from Charleston for Havanna, cargo partly contraband, which with some Spanish property was condemned; that part of the cargo claimed by neutrals, was acquitted.

Brig Hannah, of Baltimore, M'Colly, from New York for Havanna. Contraband articles condemned, and 100 days allowed for the persons in whose behalf the rest of the cargo was claimed, to establish their property.

Ship William, of Charleston, Dockray, from Havanna to Charleston, loaded with sugars; part of the cargo acquitted, and 60 days given to the claimants to establish their property in the remainder.

Schooner Betsey, of Baltimore, Davis, from New Orleans to Baltimore; part acquitted, and 100 days given to the claimant, for establishing their property in the remainder.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia) June 22.

Yesterday arrived from Grenada the brig Prince Edward, Capt. Fullerton. The Prince Edward left Grenada the 8th of May, in company with 25 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of his maj'ty's ship Ursa, and Zephyr brig, and proceeded to Tortola, where they were joined by the fleet from St. Kitts. On the 21st the whole fleet proceeded to sea, consisting of about 200 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of his maj'ty's ships Vanguard, Vengeance, one of the Spanish 74's taken at Trinidada, the Woolwich, and Alarm. On the 27th, the Prince Edward, parted from the fleet, in company with the brig Isabella, the schr. Friends Adventure, Capt. Peeples, and schooner Anne Maria, Capt. Henderson, all bound to this port. Nothing material happened until the 6th of June, when at half past ten A. M. Capt. Fullerton perceived a brig in chace of him, which notwithstanding all the sail he could crowd, at half past 5 P. M. got up with him, and proved to be the Pandora, Capt. J. Garrigan. They were then in lat. 49, 45, N. long 61, 49, W. Captain Fullerton was taken on board the privateer, where he found Capt. Henderson and his crew prisoners, their schr. having been taken within the past twenty four hours.—After taking out a number of articles from the Prince Edward, orders were given to burn her: but the captain of the Pandora at length consented, as she had not a very valuable cargo, to give her up, and permitted Captain Henderson and his crew to depart in her. It is but justice to say, that all the persons taken by this privateer, speak in the highest terms of the generous treatment they experienced from her commander. The Pandora had taken 4 vessels from England, laden with dry goods, bound to Philadelphia—and she has orders to take all American vessels found to or from a British port, and to destroy all that are not of sufficient value to send in a port.

MARTINSBURG, July 6

Monday morning last, the body of John Quigley, was found dead, hanging by the neck in a cabin near his dwelling. On examination of his children (who are very young) it appeared, that on Thursday morning previous, Quigley differed with his wife upon a trivial circumstance, having at the time a pair of sharp pointed shears in his hand, thrust them into her body, under the right arm, which put an end to her life—after which he buried the body in the garden. Tortured, no doubt, with reflecting on the awful deed he had done, he committed an additional horrid act by taking his own life—No discovery was made of the first murder until after his body was found hanging, he having before his exit, cautioned his children to keep all secret, otherwise they would share the same fate.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 7.

The cry of fire, of all others the most distressing, filled the ears of our citizens yesterday morning about ten o'clock. It commenced, by accident, in the kitchen on the lot occupied by Mr. Thomas Cochran, and in its progress destroyed six dwelling houses, with all the out houses annexed thereto; the most valuable of the houses were two the property of Mr. Zachariah Lucas (occupied by Mrs. H. Hume, and Mr. J. Gunnel) whole loss, we think, may be estimated at 2000 l.—The house in which he lived, and those on the opposite side of the street, were happily preserved by the providential circumstance of the prevalence of a light South west breeze, without which the utmost exertions of our citizens would have been of little avail in arresting their progress. We are happy to say, no one got hurt.

On Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. John Gore, of Culpepper, was struck with lightning and consumed, together with most of the furniture. His daughter, a young woman, of about 20 years of age, who was sitting in the door, was knocked down by the lightning, and expired in a short time.

GEORGE TOWN, July 18.

On Saturday last the prize No. 27715 in the Washington lottery, No. II, drew 20,000 dollars—and

Yesterday the drawing of the Washington Canal lottery No. I. was finished—the following numbers being the seven last in the wheel the proprietors of them are entitled to 7000 dollars each. No. 3, 7367, 7612, 1537, 2364, 4473 12786

CITY OF WASHINGTON, July 25.

The affair of Mr. Blount has created the greatest agitation of the public mind. A certain mystery seems to attend that transaction. Mr. Blount has been intimate with Jefferson, Giles, Nicholas, Venable, the French Minister and Consul, and, in fine, with all the agents of the French Republic, and that party of Americans who are aiding and assisting her designs towards this country. It is a fact that he has always voted with what is called the French interest. How then are we to judge of his plan? Are we to believe that the "exclusive Patriots" have each his price, or are we not rather to conclude that the party will practise even a DOUBLE treachery to accomplish the views of the French Government? It does not appear, that the plan originated with the British Minister. On the contrary, Blount, in his letter, calls it "the business which Capt. Chelholm mentioned to the British Minister, last winter, at Philadelphia."—It does not appear, that the Minister made him any offers, but that he rather discouraged the undertaking. Let us combine a number of circumstances, which have lately transpired, and it is believed a clue will be found, by which the mystery may be unravelled. It is said, that the late President received accurate information from an authentic source, in France, as long ago as the year 1790 or 1791, even before the death of the King, that a deep-laid and well-digested plan had been formed, by the government of that country, to establish a Republic in America, to rival and balance that of the United States, which was then rising into respectability and power. We have also many circumstances to prove that, amidst all the revolutions of parties and principles in France, this plan of a new Republic has been uniformly preserved.—Long before Genet arrived, French influence had been most assiduously employed in the Southern States, and he knew before he sailed from France, on what particular spot to land, to be received with an enthusiasm which will be an eternal disgrace to the American character.—The insurrection in Pennsylvania, if not created, was at least fostered, by French influence; and Fauchet only lamented that it exploded too soon, and before the baleful contagion had spread to the other parts of the Union. Adet's appeal to the People, his attempts to raise in their minds a jealousy of our government, his insinuations that France, though she hated our government, loved the PEOPLE, and his claims upon our gratitude, had all the same object. If we believe the writer of the letter from Holland, published in your last paper (and he seems to have searched deep, into the politics of France) the same policy will be still pursued by the party who expect to bring about a change of the French administration. That letter bears the strongest marks of authenticity, and its subject is so important, at this time, that it ought to be deeply contemplated by every American who is concerned for the interests and independence of his country. It states clearly, the intentions of France, to form a Republic, consisting of the Floridas, such parts of the Southern and Western States as they can detach from the Union; and, probably, all the lands beyond the Alleghany Mountains.—That, for this purpose, France is determined upon a war with our government: In the progress of which, she can find an army to support and assist her allies of the new Republic, and, by that means, she will effect two purposes; that of weakening, by division, a rising power, which she beholds with suspicion and jealousy—and that of disencumbering herself from a considerable portion of the army, the return of which, into her own territories, she already dreads.—Let us compare this system, with the late accounts, that the Indians, all along the frontiers, are preparing for war—that the Spaniards (who are completely under the control of France) have refused to deliver the posts; but, on the contrary, are repairing and strengthening them with the utmost expedition—that the French are continuing, without the least remission, their depredations on our commerce—that, having made peace with Austria, they are now at leisure to pursue their long-meditated plans with regard to America—and that they are preparing to turn all their exertions towards their marine. Let us reflect on the little foundation there is, in reality, for the claims and demands of France on the United States, and how small and inadequate they appear, when considered as the sole motives of her conduct towards us, and we shall be at little loss to judge of her real intentions.—Let us now apply these facts to Mr. Blount. It can be little doubted, from his long connexion with the French party, that he has been made acquainted with the secret views of the Directory, and his pecuniary embarrassments rendered him a fit man to be employed in the most desperate projects. It was necessary for the Spanish Commander to form some pretext not only for refusing to deliver up the posts, but also some pretence for fortifying them.—He therefore conjured up a story of a threatened invasion from Canada, through the territory of the United States; and Blount, probably, undertook to give a colour to the report; or, by flattering the Indians, to bring on a quarrel, which should call for a army of Protection from France; after which, the consequence expected by the Directory would follow of course. Florida would soon become a Republic, under the guarantee of French Protection; Mr. Blount would not fail to receive the reward of his fidelity and Patriotism!

These observations are not the wild effusions of imagination—They are the effect of calm and deliberate reflection, on the events lately discovered.—The crisis of our public affairs is solemn, and eventful. We cannot be too much on our guard. It is of real importance that we should not be deceived, and led blindfold to our destruction.

We all know what Cannon ball and hostile armies mean; but the arts of intrigue and seduction may be practised a thousand ways, and through an infinite variety of channels, unseen and unknown, except to those who are more immediately connected with the government. There is not an American who would not fly to arms, to repel an invading army.—An insidious attack upon our liberties and independence by foreign influence is not less dangerous, though not immediately felt; but when fully known, it ought to be repelled with equal spirit and firmness; and, like those crimes which are most difficult of proof, ought to be punished with the utmost severity.

C.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The following article is taken from a celebrated Paris paper, called "GAZETTE FRANCOIS," of the 23d of May.

Letters from New-York, dated the 1st of April, inform us, that Mr. Adams, the President of the United States, on hearing that the Directory had refused to acknowledge Mr. Pinckney, and had ordered him to quit the territory of the Republic, has convened an extraordinary meeting of Congress for the 15th of May.

We hope, that when an account of our election will reach America, it will be an inducement of Congress, to appeal from the injustice of the Directory, to the national justice.—The Directory wants war, and the nation wants peace; here is a new proof of it.

July 24.

The business of the bank of the United States will commence to be transacted this morning at the new building, South Third between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

On Tuesday last Gen. Marshall, one of the Commissioners of the United States, to the Republic of France, sailed for Amsterdam in the brig Grace, Capt. Wills. And

On Thursday sailed for Lisbon, the ship Dominic Terry, Capt. Debart, in which went passenger William Smith, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Portugal.

Captain Moffat, of the brig Ann, from Gonaives, informs that a few days previous to his leaving that place, Gen. Toussaint arrived in town, escorted by a troop of horse.—The reason for this was said to be, that his life was in danger from the blacks, in consequence (as was supposed) of the bad success of the attack upon St. Marks. That the administration continue to take the articles of import they want, and make payment when they please, and in the produce of the island at such prices as they choose to affix to it; thus making themselves, the whole bargain.—American produce was dull, and coffee at 2 sous per lb. cotton 26 dollars per cwt.

From the log book of the ship Fame, Capt. Wilson, from Malaga.

Off Tarragona was boarded by an Algerine zebeck, with about 200 men, who requested me to send my boat on board, which was complied with. After examining the ship's papers, he politely treated my mate with coffee, and sent us some oranges. The Algerine commander expressed a wish for my mate's quadrant, but could not be prevailed on to take it, unless the mate would accept his in return. He also observed that our passport and their patron were very good friends (alluding to the President and the Dey)—that, as we had been rather tardy in sending the frigate, their good friend Capt. O'Brien had gone to hurry the business.

July 25.

The President of the United States, lady, and family, left this city yesterday, on their way to his seat at Braintree, near Boston.

Capt. John Mullowny is appointed 2d Lieutenant, and Capt. George Atkinson 3d sailing master, of the United States frigate. No other officers for this ship are yet appointed, excepting the Captain, John Barry.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon direct from Tennessee, met Governor Blount, 18 miles beyond Staunton; where being recognized at that place, a number of respectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horses, with a determination to overtake and detain him.

By JOHN ADAMS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an act of the Congress of the United States, was passed on the 9th day of February, 1793, entitled "An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes," in which it was enacted, "that foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be legal tenders for the payment of all debts and demands," at the several and respective rates therein stated; and that if at the expiration

maining;—and upon the fifth was written (fortant) or going out. These five tickets were read and examined by each member of the Directory, and depofited in the fecond vafe. They were then mixed refpectively in the two vafes.

Each member then drew out of the firft vafe a ball, in order to know in what order the drawing fhould be made—The refult was, that Citizen Lariveilleire had No. 1. Carnot, No. 2, Barras No. 3, Letourneur No. 4, and Rewbel No. 5. The drawing was made in that order.

The word (fortant) or going out, was found upon the ticket drawnby citizen Letourneur, and it having appeared that the word remaining was upon the four other tickets, in conſequence citizen Letourneur has been proclaimed the member going out. The fitting was adjourned. (Signed)

CARNOT, BARRAS, REWBEL LETOURNEUR, LARIVEILLERE.

The Council ordered the printing of thefe minutes.

LONDON, May 22.

Captain Keafe, commander of the Galatea frigate, arrived at the admiralty early yefterday morning, with defpatches from Sir Edward Pellew in whofe fquadron a mutiny among the failors had broken out; and it is faid, that the captain, who came expreſs to town, from Plymouth, was turned out of his fhip by the crew.

Mr. Stowe alfo arrived with defpatches from Admiral Buckner at Sheerneſs, the diſturbances on board the fhips at which place are not amicably fettled.

Earl Spencer, on the receipt of thefe advices, came from Whimbledon to town.

The Telegraphe continued to fend meſſages down to Deal and Sheerneſs till near eight o'clock laſt night.

Sir Richard Strachan, with his little fquadron, is ordered to Portſmouth to refit. The Pearl, Dart, and Arrow, are ordered on the St. Marcou ſtation, until he is able to refume it.

May 24.

Mr. Pelham gave notice to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday laſt, of the intention of Government to increaſe the pay of the army upon that eſtabliſhment.

A full meeting of the oppoſition members, including thoſe in the intereſts of the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Marquis of Lanſdowne, was held on Monday evening, at which it was determined to give an unanimous ſupport to the promiſed motion for a parliamentary reform.

The troops aſſembled at Portſmouth on the late mutiny, are ordered to their former ſtations.

Yeſterday afternoon, an expreſs arrived at the admiralty from Sheerneſs, with accounts of a very unpleaſant nature. The mutiny amongſt the ſeamen ſtill rages at that port, with additional ſymptoms of violence and alarm. On Monday two regiments marched into the garriſon at Sheerneſs. The ſeamen conceiving that the troops were brought there to coerce them, ſeized upon the gun boats, and pointing them againſt the garriſon, ſhewed every diſpoſition to proceed to the moſt violent meaſures.

The delegates who were ſent from the fleet at Plymouth to Portſmouth, returned on Sunday. The different ſhips were immediately manned, three cheers given, and the men returned to their accuſtomed duty.

On Sunday evening laſt, Lord Bridport was off Plymouth Sound, working down the channel.

PLYMOUTH, May 20.

The mutiny on board all the men of war in this harbour ſtill continues, and is not likely to ſubſide until the return of the deputies from Portſmouth, who let off from hence on Thurſday evening, in the Lady Juliet cutter, one from each ſhip, to confer with the delegates of the channel fleet. A great many officers have been turned aſhore from the ſhips, ſome of whom may not probably be re-admitted: the moſt ſevere diſcipline is kept up among the ſailors, who will not allow in the ſmalleſt degree a diſobedience of their public orders. Six men were yeſterday very ſeverely ducked from the yard arm, for having carried aſhore after the expiration of their leave the Maſter at arms, of one of the ſhips was alſo ducked, drummed round the fleet and marched thro' Dock with a halter about his neck. A general cheering takes place every morning at eight o'clock, and again at ſun ſet.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 4.

The Lively, Moultrie, whoſe arrival was mention in the poſtſcript to Friday's Gazette, left Torbay on the 9th of May. On the 22d May ſhe arrived at Madeira, and learned there that accounts were juſt received from Teneriffe, of three Spaniſh ſhips of war laden with treaſure, whilſt at anchor in the road, being attacked by a Britiſh ſquadron, who captured two (one of them having the Viceroy of Mexico on board) and ſunk the third.

Theſe ſhips, we are confident, were thoſe which ſailed from Havannah on the 20th of April, for Cadiz, under a ſtrong convoy.—The which had the Viceroy on board, we are informed, had taken in at the Havanna nine millions of dollars.

July 7.

The ſhip Mercury, Roberts, from Charleſton to Hamburgh, with a cargo of ſugars, &c. taken on board at Havanna, is ſent in here by the French Lougre, Copinger, under ſuſpicion of the cargo being Spaniſh property.

The Dunmore, Coakley, has taken and brought in two American ſloops bound to Havanna with contraband goods, viz. the Cleopatra Tait, from Charleſton, and the Becca, Norris, from Rhode-Iſland. Both veſſels and cargoes are libelled.

An American ſchr. with a ſimilar cargo, prize to the Lovely Laſs, Artrill, is in the offing.

The following prize cauſes have been determined in the court of Vice admiralty.

Brig Weſt Point, of Maſſachuſetts, Bagley, from Charleſton for Havanna, cargo partly contraband, which with ſome Spaniſh property was condemned; that part of the cargo claimed by neutrals, was acquitted.

Brig Hannah, of Baltimore, M'Colly, from New York for Havanna. Contraband articles condemned, and 100 days allowed for the perſons in whoſe behalf the reſt of the cargo was claimed, to eſtabliſh their property.

Ship William, of Charleſton, Dockray, from Havanna to Charleſton, loaded with ſugars; part of the cargo acquitted, and 60 days given to the claimants to eſtabliſh their property in the remainder.

Schooner Betſey, of Baltimore, Davis, from New Orleans to Baltimore; part acquitted, and 100 days given to the claimant, for eſtabliſhing their property in the remainder.

HALIFAX (Nova-Scotia) June 22.

Yeſterday arrived from Grenada the brig Prince Edward, Capt. Fullerton. The Prince Edward left Grenada the 8th of May, in company with 25 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of his maj'ſty's ſhip Ursa, and Zephyr brig, and proceeded to Tortola, where they were joined by the fleet from St. Kitts. On the 21ſt the whole fleet proceeded to ſea, conſiſting of about 200 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of his maj'ſty's ſhips Vanguard, Vengeance, one of the Spaniſh 74's taken at Trinidada, the Woolwich, and Alarm. On the 27th, the Prince Edward, parted from the fleet, in company with the brig Iſabella, the ſchr. Friends Adventure, Capt. Peeples, and ſchooner Anne Maria, Capt. Henderſon, all bound to this port. Nothing material happened until the 6th of June, when at half paſt ten A. M. Capt. Fullerton perceived a brig in chace of him, which notwithſtanding all the ſail he could crowd, at half paſt 5 P. M. got up with him, and proved to be the Pandora, Capt. J. Garriſcan. They were then in lat. 49, 45, N. long 61, 49, W. Captain Fullerton was taken on board the privateer, where he found Capt. Henderſon and his crew priſoners, their ſchr. having been taken within the paſt twenty four hours.—After taking out a number of articles from the Prince Edward, orders were given to burn her: but the captain of the Pandora at length conſented, as ſhe had not a very valuable cargo, to give her up, and permitted Captain Henderſon and his crew to depart in her. It is but juſtice to ſay, that all the perſons taken by this privateer, ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the generous treatment they experienced from her commander. The Pandora had taken 4 veſſels from England, laden with dry goods, bound to Philadelphia—and ſhe has orders to take all American veſſels found to or from a Britiſh port, and to deſtroy all that are not of ſufficient value to ſend in to port.

MARTINSBURG, July 6.

Monday morning laſt, the body of John Quigley, was found dead, hanging by the neck in a cabin near Buck-town.—On examination of his children (who are very young) it appeared, that on Thurſday morning, previous, Quigley differed with his wife upon a trivial circumſtance, having at the time a pair of ſharp pointed ſhears in his hand, thruſt them into her body, under the right arm, which put an end to her life—after which he buried the body in the garden. Tortured, no doubt, with reflecting on the awful deed he had done, he committed an additional horrid act by taking his own life—No diſcovery was made of the firſt murder until after his body was found hanging, he having before his exit, cautioned his children to keep all ſecret, otherwiſe they would ſhare the ſame fate.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 7.

The cry of fire, of all others the moſt diſtreſſing, filled the ears of our citizens yeſterday morning about ten o'clock. It commenced, by accident, in the kitchen on the lot occupied by Mr. Thomas Cochran, and in its progreſs deſtroyed ſix dwelling houſes, with all the out houſes annexed thereto; the moſt valuable of the houſes were two the property of Mr. Zacharia Lucas (occupied by Miſs H. Hume, and Mr. J. Gunnel) whoſe loſs, we think, may be eſtimated at 2000 l.—The houſe in which he lived, and thoſe on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, were happily preſerved by the providential circumſtance of the prevalence of a light ſouth weſt breeze, without which the utmoſt exertions of our citizens would have been of little avail in arreſting their progreſs. We are happy to ſay, no one got hurt.

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GEORGE TOWN, July 18.

On Saturday laſt the prize No. 27715 in the Waſhington lottery, No. II, drew 20,000 dollars—and

Yeſterday the drawing of the Waſhington Canal lottery No. I, was finiſhed—the following numbers being the ſeven laſt in the wheel the proprietors of them are entitled to 7000 dollars each. No. 3, 7367, 7612, 1537, 2364, 4473 12786

CITY OF WASHINGTON, July 15.

The affair of Mr. Blount has created the greateſt agitation of the public mind. A certain myſtery ſeems to attend that tranſaction. Mr. Blount has been intimate with Jefferſon, Giles, Nicholas, Venable, the French Miniſter and Conſul, and, in fine, with all the agents of the French Republic, and that party of Americans who are aiding and aſſiſting her deſigns towards this country. It is a fact that he has alway voted with what is called the French intereſt. How then are we to judge of his plan? Are we to believe that the "exclufive Patriots" have each his price, or are we not rather to conclude that the party will praſtiſe even a DOUBLE treachery to accompliſh the views of the French Government? It does not appear, that the plan originated with the Britiſh Miniſter. On the contrary, Blount, in his letter, calls it "the buſineſs which Capt. Chelholm mentioned to the Britiſh Miniſter, laſt winter, at Philadelphia."—It does not appear, that the Miniſter made him any offers, but that he rather diſcouraged the undertaking. Let us combine a number of circumſtances, which have lately tranſpired, and it is believed a clue will be found, by which the myſtery may be unravelled. It is ſaid, that the late Preſident received accurate information from an authentic ſource, in France, as long ago as the year 1790 or 1791, even before the death of the King, that a deep-laid and well-digeſted plan had been formed, by the government of that country, to eſtabliſh a Republic in America, to rival and balance that of the United States, which was then riſing into reſpectability and power. We have alſo many circumſtances to prove that, amidſt all the revolutions of parties and principles in France, this plan of a new Republic has been uniformly preſerved.—Long before Genet arrived, French influence had been moſt aſſiduouſly employed in the Southern States, and he knew before he ſailed from France, on what particular ſpot to land, to be received with an enthuſiaſm which will be an eternal diſgrace to the American character.—The inſurrection in Pennſylvania, if not created, was at leaſt foſtered, by French influence; and Fauchet only lamented that it exploded too ſoon, and before the baleful contagion had ſpread to the other parts of the Union. Adet's appeal to the People, his attempts to raiſe in their minds a jealouſy of our government, his inſinuations that France, though ſhe hated our government, loved the PEOPLE, and his claims upon our gratitude, had all the ſame object. If we believe the writer of the letter from Holland, publiſhed in your laſt paper (and he ſeems to have ſearched deep, into the politics of France) the ſame policy will be ſtill purſued by the party who expect to bring about a change of the French adminiſtration. That letter bears the ſtrongeſt marks of authenticity, and its ſubject is ſo important, at this time, that it ought to be deeply contemplated by every American who is concerned for the intereſts and independence of his country. It ſtates clearly, the intentions of France, to form a Republic, conſiſting of the Floridas, ſuch parts of the Southern and Weſtern States as they can detach from the Union; and, probably, all the lands beyond the Alleghany Mountains.—That, for this purpoſe, France is determined upon a war with our government: In the progreſs of which, ſhe can find an army to ſupport and aſſiſt her allies of the new Republic, and, by that means, ſhe will effect two purpoſes; that of weakening, by diviſion, a riſing power, which ſhe beholds with ſuſpicion and jealouſy—and that of diſencumbering herſelf from a conſiderable portion of the army, the return of which, into her own territories, ſhe already dreads.—Let us compare this ſyſtem, with the late accounts, that the Indians, all along the frontiers, are preparing for war—that the Spaniards (who are completely under the controul of France) have refuſed to deliver the poſts; but, on the contrary, are repairing and ſtrengthening them with the utmoſt expedition—that the French are continuing, without the leaſt reſtriction, their depredations on our commerce—that, having made peace with Auſtria, they are now at leiſure to purſue their long-meditated plans with regard to America—and that they are preparing to turn all their exertions towards their marine. Let us reflect on the little foundation there is, in reality, for the claims and demands of France on the United States, and how ſmall and inadequate they appear, when conſidered as the ſole motives of her conduct towards us, and we ſhall be at little loſs to judge of her real intentions.—Let us now apply theſe facts to Mr. Blount. It can be little doubted, from his long connexion with the French party, that he has been made acquainted with the ſecret views of the Directory, and his pecuniary embarraſſments rendered him a fit man to be employed in the moſt deſperate projects. It was neceſſary for the Spaniſh Commander to form ſome pretext not only for refuſing to deliver up the poſts, but alſo ſome pretence for fortifying them.—He therefore conjured up a ſtory of a threatened invaſion from Canada, through the territory of the United States; and Blount, probably, undertook to give a colour to the report; or, by ſtirring up the Indians, to bring on a quarrel, which ſhould call an army of Protection from France; after which, the conſequence expected by the Directory would follow of courſe. Florida would ſoon become a Republic, under the guarantee of French Protection; Mr. Blount would not fail to receive the reward of his fidelity and Patriotiſm!

Theſe obſervations are not the wild effuſions of imagination—They are the effect of calm and deliberate reflection, on the events lately diſcloſed.—The criſis of our public affairs is ſolemn, and eventful. We cannot be too much on our guard. It is of real importance that we ſhould not be deceived, and led blindfold to our deſtruction.

We all know what Cannon ball and hoſtile armies mean; but the arts of intrigue and ſeduction may be practiſed a thouſand ways, and through an infinite variety of channels, unſeen and unknown, except to thoſe who are more immediately connected with the government. There is not an American who would not fly to arms, to repel an invading army.—An inſidious attack upon our liberties and independence by foreign influence is not leſs dangerous, though not immediately felt; but when fully known, it ought to be repell'd with equal ſpirit and firmneſs; and, like thoſe crimes which are moſt difficult of proof, ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

C.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The following article is taken from a celebrated Paris paper, called "GAZETTE FRANCOIS," of the 23d of May.

Letters from New-York, dated the 1ſt of April, inform us, that Mr. Adams, the Preſident of the United States, on hearing that the Directory had refuſed to acknowledge Mr. Pinckney, and had ordered him to quit the territory of the Republic, has convened an extraordinary meeting of Congreſs for the 15th of May.

We hope, that when an account of our election will reach America, it will be an inducement of Congreſs, to appeal from the injuſtice of the Directory, to the national juſtice.—The Directory wants war, and the nation wants peace; here is a new proof of it.

July 24.

The buſineſs of the bank of the United States will commence to be tranſacted this morning at the new building, South Third between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.

On Tueſday laſt Gen. Marſhall, one of the Commiſſioners of the United States to the Republic of France, ſailed for Amſterdam in the brig Grace, Capt. Wills. And

On Thurſday ſailed for Liſbon, the ſhip Dominic Terry, Capt. Debart, in which went paſſenger William Smith, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Portugal.

Captain Muffat, of the brig Ann, from Gonaives, informs that a few days previous to his leaving that place, Gen. Touſſaint arrived in town, eſcorted by a troop of horſe.—The reaſon for this was ſaid to be, that his life was in danger from the blacks, in conſequence (as was ſuppoſed) of the bad ſucceſs of the attack upon St. Marks. That the adminiſtration continue to take the articles of import they want, and make payment when they pleaſe, and in the produce of the iſland at ſuch prices as they chooſe to affix to it; thus making themſelves, the whole bargain.—American produce was dull, and coffee at 20 ſous per lb. cotton 16 dollars per cwt.

From the log book of the ſhip Fame, Capt. Wilſon, from Malaga.

Off Tarragona was boarded by an Algerine zebeck, with about 200 men, who requeſted me to ſend my boat on board, which was complied with. After examining the ſhip's papers, he politely treated my mate with coffee, and ſent us ſome oranges. The Algerine commander expreſſed a wiſh for my mate's quadrant, but could not be prevailed on to take it, unleſs the mate would accept his in return. He alſo obſerved that our patron and their patron were very good friends (alluding to the Preſident and the Dey)—that, as we had been rather tardy in ſending the frigate, their good friend Capt. O'Brien had gone to hurry the buſineſs.

July 25.

The Preſident of the United States, his lady, and family, left this city yeſterday, on their way to his ſeat at Braintree, near Boſton.

Capt. John Mullowny is appointed 2d Lieutenant, and Capt. George Atkinſon ſailing maſter, of the United States frigate. No other officers for this ſhip are yet appointed, excepting the Captain, John Barry.

A gentleman who arrived yeſterday afternoon direct from Tenneſſee, met Governor Blount, ſix miles beyond Staunton; which being mentioned at that place, a number of reſpectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horſes, with a determination to overtake and detain him.

By JOHN ADAMS,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an act of the Congreſs of the United States, was paſſed on the ninth day of February, 1793, entitled "An act, regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes," in which it was enacted, "that foreign gold and ſilver coins ſhall paſs current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands," at the ſeveral and reſpective rates therein ſtated; and that if at the expiration

three years, next enſuing the time when the coinage of gold and ſilver agreeably to the act entitled "An act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States ſhall commence at the mint of the United States (which time ſhall be announced by the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign ſilver coins, except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars ſhall ceaſe to be a legal tender as aforeſaid."—— Now therefore, I the ſaid John Adams, Preſident of the United States, hereby proclaim, announce and give notice to all whom it may concern, that agreeably to the act laſt abovementioned, the coinage of ſilver at the mint of the United States commenced on the fifteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and the coinage of gold on the thirty-firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five; and that conſequently, in conformity to the act firſt above mentioned, all foreign ſilver coins, except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars, will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender, for the payment of any debts or demands, after the fifteenth day of October next, and all foreign gold coins will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender as aforeſaid for the payment of any debts or demands after the thirty firſt day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.—Done at Philadelphia, the twenty-
(L. S.) ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty ſecond.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

The Spaniſh frigates, Diana and Ninfa, of 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz, have been taken by Admiral Jervis, in Cond bay, near Trafalgar.

A moſt alarming fire broke out in a baker's houſe in York (Pennſylvania) on the 5th inſt. which conſumed the German Preſbyterian Church with its organ, bell, records, &c. and one dwelling-houſe. Many other buildings took fire, but were preſerved.

July 26.

It is ſaid that accounts are received by the Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, that the Marquis De La Fayette and his family had arrived at Paris.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Warren, Capt. Stanton, in 52 days from Newry, with about 200 ſouls.

On the 29th of May there was no inſurrection in Ireland, and, in the opinion of the moſt intelligent men, none would take place, as government had, by ſeizing papers belonging to ſome committees of United Iriſhmen, developed their object and plans, and were purſuing the moſt vigorous meaſures to prevent their intended purpoſes.—The country is full of ſoldiers. Magiſtrates acted at diſcretion, ſome on board of tenders, others to priſon, and latterly, thoſe who were apprehended, were ſent to camp to be tried by martial law.

OLIVE BRANCH.

The public remember the capture of this ſhip laſt winter, laden with 20,000 ſtands of arms, and equipage complete. She was from France, but her deſtination unknown, and her deſigns myſterious. But the original contracts for her lading, which are now in this country, and ſome recent occurrences, will help to unravel the myſtery.

The contracts for 20,000 ſtands of arms with all their accompaniments complete; 20 pieces of braſs cannon, tents, &c. were made by Ira Allen, of Vermont, with the French miniſter of war, are ſaid to be for the uſe of that ſtate. On inquiry, it appears that the Gov. of Vermont has never authoriſed any purchaſe of arms, nor is there any law of the ſtate under which Ira Allen could act. It follows that this pretence is only a cover for ſome other deſign.

On examining the contracts, it appears that the price ſtipulated is ſcarcely one fourth of the value of the articles, and Allen was to pay for them by inſtallments, at different periods, the laſt of which is to be many years hence. This is a genuine ſtate of facts, for which we pledge our paper.

Let us compare theſe facts, with the attempts of Mr. Lee, by Major M'Lean and other emiſſaries, to excite the Canadians to revolt; and we ſhall not heſitate a moment to believe, the arms and artillery were deſtined for Canada; and it is a fact, that Col. Lyon has made and ſent to Canada large quantities of cannon balls, &c.; and this by the way will unfold his motives in oppoſing that part of the bill for prohibiting the exportation of powder, arms and ammunition at the late ſeſſion of Congreſs. Indeed there can be no doubt, that all theſe preparations were intended to aid the French in conquering Canada.

But this is not all. The conſpiracy was more deep and extenſive. The deſign was to extend the French conqueſts to the Miſſiſippi and down to the Gulph of Mexico. To gain a plauſible pretext for attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements, as well as Canada, agents were employed to hatch a conſpiracy on the part of the Britiſh, and obtain their countenance to an attack on Louiſiana and Floridas. This would have been diſcloſed by the men who formed the ſcheme, at the moment it ſhould have been found neceſſary to begin their operations; and then the *Britiſh plot* would have been alledged as the *juſtification* of an attack on Canada; while an army of 5 or 6000 Frenchmen actually aſſembled at New Orleans, would have aided the Spaniards to repel the Americans who are endeavouring to run the line in that country, and then take poſſeſſion of the country for France.

That Allen's plot was connected with Blount's, is not certain, but probable—But that two plots of this kind have been laid, and that American "patriots," have been the moſt active agents in them, there is no reaſonable ground to diſbelieve. Some part of the conſpiracy will fail, but it is probable we may, in conſequence of it, have a bloody and expenſive Indian war. (*Minerva*)

ALBANY, July 20.

A member of Congreſs writes thus to his correſpondent here:—"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that there is every appearance of our paſſing the bill to raiſe a TAX by a DUTY on STAMPS; and altho' at firſt the tax may be unpopular in ſome, I am perſuaded it will not be ſo in effect: It will ſupercede the neceſſity of a LAND TAX."

WALPOLE, (*N H.*) July 20.

The Londoners appear to be deeply infected with the morbid taint of gambling. Lady Eliza Lutterell, with fifty pounds, has appeared the infatted law, and ſeveral other ladies of rank, jeopardy their fortunes and honour in the high ſtakes of Pharo and Loo. Of this vice the uſual conſequences are ſeen; diſtreſs, debt, and deſpair. We read in the London papers of five executions levied on one houſe, occupied by an ill ſtarred Gameſter, and inſtances of ſuicide abound.

The Earl of Derby, after many years of Greenroom courtſhip, has at length connected himſelf in lawful wedlock with Miſs Farren, a bewitching actreſs on the London ſtage. A paragraph ſtates, that his Lordſhip uſed once to pamper himſelf with high ſeaſoned viands, but now, a temperate philoſopher, he lives in a *cell*, like a hermit, and his diet is entirely *Farren aceous.*

The Grand Jury of Auguſta in Georgia, among other preſentments, preſent "John Flucker, Eſq; for getting drunk and profane ſwearing." We hardly ſuppoſed that profanity and intoxication were cognizable by *Georgian* moraliſts, and we think that this Jury might find employment in ſome of the Eaſtern States as well as their own.—The celebrations of the 4th of July have been feſtive, cordial, and general. At Walpole, it was, as uſual, adverted to by the farmer among his haycocks, and by the artizan in his ſhop. Men looked conſcious that they were free, and a few chearful ſpirits, like Allan's heroes, "ſent away the night in ſong." And great towns in general were not unmindful of this gay ſeaſon. But it would demand a "winter night in Ruſſia, when nights are at longeſt there," to recount the oratory, the expreſſions, the ſongs, gliſſes, and hiccups of this generally hot, and memorable day.

July 27.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windſor, July 14th, 1797.

"Since the mail is cloſed, we have received information from Canada that the two M'Leans, taken ſome time ſince, with one Butterfield, for treaſonable practices, have been tried, and executed. 'Tis ſaid that Butterfield turned "K'g's evidence," and has diſcovered an extenſive plot againſt the province of Canada, in which are concerned a conſiderable number of the firſt men, on that ſide of the mountain, with the Governor at their head; with it, is alſo, connected the purchaſe of arms in France—This information comes in a letter from Col. Porter now in Canada.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Hon. Mr. Gerry, we learn, will ſail from this port for Europe in a few days.

A few days ſince Edmund Randolph, and William Bacon, were expelled the Hiſtorical Society of this Commonwealth. They were admitted ſome time before they commenced *Catalines.*

The ſelect Committee who are unveiling Blount's myſterious plot, ſit continually.—They have ſummoned another Doctor, (Boſton) from New York, as an evidence to implicate certain perſons—Dr. Romaine is examined every day—his developments have enabled, it is ſaid, the committee to aſcertain ſome other of the links of this chain of conſpiracy—all of which, in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious ſcheme, the bud of which is not yet fully diſcloſed.

NEWPORT, August 2.

Elisha R. Potter, Eſq; the firſt Repreſentative of this State in Congreſs, having reſigned, his Excellency the Governor has iſſued Notifications to the Freemen, to elect a ſuitable Perſon in his Stead, at the Town-Meetings to be holden on the laſt Tueſday in this Month.

On the 19th of May, Alderman Combe made his promiſed Motion, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty beſeeching him to diſmiſs his Miniſters, as the moſt likely Means to obtain a ſpeedy and permanent Peace." This produced a warm and lengthy Debate; when the Queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided—Ayes 59. Noes 142, Majority for the Miniſtry 183.

"Nature, impartial to her earthly brats
Now ſweeps off hoſts of men, now crowds of cats—
Soon to her darts even Porcupines may yield,
And, like theſe cats, beſtench the Potter's field."

A very extraordinary diſorder has within theſe few days ſeized the cats of Philadelphia. Nearly twenty have been found dead in one yard, and in that proportion through the city. The mortality among theſe domeſtic animals was very alarming on Saturday laſt. (*N. Y. Time-Piece, July 21.*)

DIED]—At New Providence, Mrs. WAIT CARR, formerly of this Town.

—On the 8th of May laſt, at the Warm Springs in Virginia, Mr. THOMAS PALMER, a Native of England, and formerly a Merchant of Philadelphia:—He has left a large Eſtate to his Connections, and to Public Uſes.—Among other Legacies, which mark a moſt benevolent and original Mind, he has bequeathed the Reverſion of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, to be applied annually in Premiums for Eſſays, and in ſuch other Ways as his Executors may judge proper, in order to render the cruel and abſurd Practice of War deteſtable, and in preſerving Harmony among the Nations of the Earth.

To the PUBLIC.

ELISHA R. POTTER, Eſq; having reſigned his Seat, as a Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſq; of Providence, is in Nomination to fill that Place. He being a true Federaliſt, and a Man of Abilities, it is expected that the Citizens of this State will unanimouſly give him their Suffrages.

A CITIZEN *of* NEWPORT.

July 31.

To the FREEMEN *of the State of* RHODE-ISLAND.

Fellow Citizens,

A Vacancy having taken Place in the Repreſentation of this State in Congreſs—it becomes you to weigh well the Character and Principles of the Candidates for your Suffrages.—It is to be preſumed, that no Candidate will offer, without making, at leaſt, a *ſhew* of Federaliſm—It is, however, to be hoped, that you will elect a Man not merely of *eſtenſible*, but of *decided* Federaliſm; one who ſhall have the Senſe to diſcern, and the Firmneſs to purſue, the Path of Honor and the true Intereſts of his Country, in Preference to the thorny Walks of Corruption and Jacobiniſm.——Such a Man is

JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſquire,

Of Providence.—His Eloquence in the Councils of his own State, entitles us to expect a ſuperior Exertion of Talents in the Legiſlature of the Union; and the Exerciſe of thoſe Talents will be particularly deſirable at the next Seſſion of Congreſs, when an important Criſis will probably open upon the Fortunes of our Country.

Z.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 31.

ENTERED. *from*

Sloop Riſing Sun, Davenport, Boſton
—— Eagle, Earl, New York
—— Fame, Boſs, Ditto
Brig Little Sally, Taylor, Philadelphia

CLEARED. *for*

Sloop Friendſhip, Weſſer, New York
—— Concord, Cheeſeman, Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl, Ditto
—— Riſing Sun, Davenport, Ditto
—— Reſolution, Borden, Ditto
Schooner Sally Lewis, Ditto
Sloop Sally, Weldin, Providence
—— Hiram, Freeborn, Dighton

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To morrow Evening, August 2.

Will be preſented,
The favourite COMIC OPERA, of

The Mountaineers.

Octavian,	Mr. Harper.
Baroness Mauley,	Kenny.
Virolet,	Downie.
Kilmallock,	Kelley.
Lope Tocho,	J. Jones.
Roque,	Rowlon.
Guzman,	M'Kenzie.
Sadi,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.

Goat herds, Muleteers, Moors, & &c.

Thereſa,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Florantha,	Harper.
Agnes,	Marſhall.

Act III. A Grand Proceſſion of Moorish Guards, with a full Chorus.

To which will be added,
An ENTERTAINMENT, called the

Iriſhman in London;
OR,

The Happy African.

Murtoch Delany, (*with a Song in Character,*) Mr. Marſhall.

Mr. Froſt,	Kenny.
Capt. Seymour,	Rowſon.
Mr. Collony,	Kelley.
Cymon,	J. Jones.
Edward,	Downie.
Louiſa,	Mrs. Harper.
Caroline,	Mrs. Green.
Cubba,	Mrs. Rowlon.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock, *P. M.* 'till the Curtain riſes.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. Gallery 1/6.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE.

Providence, July 17 1797.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, and at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Eſq; in Newport, until the 12th of Auguſt next, of the Terms on which any Perſon will contract to ſupply the Rations, which may be required, to the End of the preſent Year, for the Troops of the United States, garriſoning the Forts at Newport.

A Ration conſiſts of

One Pound of Bread or Flour,
One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſkey,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar, } Per Hundred
Two Pounds of Soap, } Rations.
One Pound of Candles, }

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

THE General Treaſurer requeſts all Perſons poſſeſſed of any Notes or Certificates, iſſued by the Authority of this State (as referred to in an Act of the General Aſſembly paſſed at laſt Seſſion *) to bring or ſend them to his Office, as ſoon as may be, that the Spirit and Intention of the Legiſlature may be carried into Execution.

H. SHERBURNE *Gen. Treaſurer.*
Newport, Auguſt 1, 1797.

* *Publiſhed in our laſt Mercury.*

TO be Sold, by WILLIAM PECKHAM, of South-Kingſtown, a large black MARE, with a Horſe Colt—a two Years old FOLE, and three Years old likely MULE.—For Terms apply to ſaid Peckham.

31ſt Day 7th Month 1797

For Sale, by

William & Tho Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-ſtreet,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O.

MOULD and DIPT CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States

ALL Perſons are hereby warned from trading with my Wife MARGARET, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts ſhe ſhall contract from this Date; as ſhe has elopted herſelf from my Bed and Board, and refuſed to live with me.

JOHN PETERS.
Newport, July 28, 1797.

three years, next enſuing the time when the coinage of gold and ſilver agreeably to the ſaid act entitled "An act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States ſhall commence at the mint of the United States (which time ſhall be announced by the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign ſilver coins, except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars ſhall ceaſe to be a legal tender as aforeſaid."——Now therefore, I the ſaid John Adams, Preſident of the United States, hereby proclaim, announce and give notice to all whom it may concern, that agreeably to the act laſt abovementioned, the coinage of ſilver at the mint of the United States commenced on the fifteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and the coinage of gold on the thirty-firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five; and that conſequently, in conformity to the act firſt above mentioned, all foreign ſilver coins, except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars, will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender, for the payment of any debts or demands, after the fifteenth day of October next, and all foreign gold coins will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender as aforeſaid for the payment of any debts or demands after the thirty firſt day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.—Done at Philadelphia, the twenty-
(L. S.) ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty ſecond.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

The Spaniſh frigates, Elona and Ninfa, of 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz, have been taken by Admiral Jervis, in Conil bay, near Trafalgar.

A moſt alarming fire broke out in a baker's houſe in York (Pennſylvania) on the 5th inſt. which conſumed the German Preſbyterian Church with its organ, bell, records, &c. and one dwelling-houſe. Many other buildings took fire, but were preſerved.

July 26.

It is ſaid that accounts are received by the Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, that the Marquis De La Fayette and his family had arrived at Paris.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Warren, Capt. Stanton, in 52 days from Newry, with about 200 ſouls.

On the 29th of May there was no inſurrection in Ireland, and, in the opinion of the moſt intelligent men, none would take place, as government had, by ſeizing papers belonging to ſome committees of United Iriſhmen, developed their object and plans, and were purſuing the moſt rigorous meaſures to prevent their intended purpoſes.—The country is full of ſoldiers. Magiſtrates acted at diſcretion, ſome on board of tenders, others to priſon, and latterly, thoſe who were apprehended, were ſent to camp to be tried by martial law.

OLIVE BRANCH.

The public remember the capture of this ſhip laſt winter, laden with 20,000 ſtands of arms, and equipage complete. She was from France, but her deſtination unknown, and her deſigns myſterious. But the original contracts for her lading, which are now in this country, and ſome recent occurences, will help to unravel the myſtery.

The contracts for 20,000 ſtands of arms with all their accompaniments complete; 20 pieces of braſs cannon, tents, &c. were made by Ira Allen, of Vermont, with the French miniſter of war, are ſaid to be for the uſe of that ſtate. On inquiry, it appears that the Gov. of Vermont has never authoriſed any purchaſe of arms, nor is there any law of the ſtate under which Ira Allen could act. It follows that this pretence is only a cover for ſome other deſign.

On examining the contracts, it appears that the price ſtipulated is ſcarcely one fourth of the value of the articles, and Allen was to pay for them by inſtallments, at different periods, the laſt of which is to be many years hence. This is a genuine ſtate of facts, for which we pledge our paper.

Let us compare theſe facts, with the attempts of Adet, by Major M'Lean and other emiſſaries, to excite the Canadians to revolt; and we ſhall not heſitate a moment to believe, the arms and artillery were deſtined for Canada; and it is a fact, that Col. Lyon has made and ſent to Canada large quantities of cannon balls, &c; and this by the way will unfold his motives in oppoſing that part of the bill for prohibiting the exportation of powder, arms and ammunition at the late ſeſſion of Congreſs. Indeed there can be no doubt, that all theſe preparations were intended to aid the French in conqueſting Canada.

But this is not all. The conſpiracy was more deep and extenſive. The deſign was to extend the French conqueſts to the Miſſiſippi and down to the Gulph of Mexico. To gain a plauſible pretext for attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements, as well as Canada, agents were employed to hatch a conſpiracy on the part of the Britiſh, and obtain their countenance to an attack on Louiſiana and Florida. This would have been diſcloſed by the men who formed the ſcheme, at the moment it ſhould have been found neceſſary to begin their operations; and then the *Britiſh plot* would have been alledged as the *juſtification* of an attack on Canada; while an army of 5 or 6000 Frenchmen actually aſſembled at New Orleans, would have aided the Spaniards to repel the Americans who are endeavouring to run the line in that country, and then take poſſeſſion of the country for France.

That Allen's plot was connected with Blount's, is not certain, but probable—But that two plots of this kind have been laid, and that American "patriots," have been the moſt active agents in them, there is no reaſonable ground to diſbelieve. Some part of the conſpiracy will fail, but it is probable we may, in conſequence of it, have a bloody and expenſive Indian war. (*Minerva*)

ALBANY, July 10.

A member of Congreſs writes thus to his correſpondent here:—"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that there is every appearance of our paſſing the bill to raiſe a TAX by a DUTY on STAMPS; and altho' at firſt the tax may be unpopular in name, I am perſuaded it will not be ſo in effect: It will ſupercede the neceſſity of a LAND TAX."

WALPOLE, (*N. H.*) July 10.

The Londoners appear to be deeply infected with the morbid taint of gambling. Lady Eliza Lutterell, with fifty pounds, has appeared the inſulted law, and ſeveral other ladies of rank, jeopardy their fortunes and honour in the high ſtakes of Pharo and Loo. Of this vice the uſual conſequences are ſeen; diſtreſs, debt, and deſpair. We read in the London papers of five executions levied on one houſe, occupied by an ill ſtarred Gameſter, and inſtances of ſuicide abound.

The Earl of Derby, after many years of Greenroom courtſhip, has at length connected himſelf in lawful wedlock with Miſs Farren, a bewitching actreſs on the London ſtage. A puffer ſtates, that his Lordſhip uſed once to pamper himſelf with high ſeaſoned viands, but now, a temperate philoſopher, he lives in a *cell*, like a hermit, and his diet is entirely *Farren aceus.*

The Grand Jury of Auguſta in Georgia, among other preſentments, preſent "John Flucker, Eſq; for getting drunk and profane ſwearing." We hardly ſuppoſed that profanity and intoxication were cenſurable by *Georgian* moraliſts, and we think that this Jury might find employment in ſome of the Eaſtern States as well as their own.—The celebrations of the 4th of July have been feſtive, cordial, and general. At Walpole, it was, as uſual, adverted to by the farmer among his haycocks, and by the artizan in his ſhop. Men looked conſcious that they were free, and a few choice ſpirits, like Oſſian's heroes, "ſent away the night in ſong." And great towns in general were not unmindful of this gay ſeaſon. But it would demand a "winter night in Ruſſia, when nights are at longeſt there," to recount the oratory, the exploſions, the ſongs, glaſſes, and hiccups of this generally hot, and memorable day.

July 17.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windſor, July 14th, 1797.

"Since the mail is cloſed, we have received information from Canada that the two M'Leans, taken ſome time ſince, with one Butterfield, for treaſonable practices, have been tried, and executed. 'Tis ſaid that Butterfield turned "King's evidence," and has diſcovered an extenſive plot againſt the province of Canada, in which are concerned a conſiderable number of the firſt men, on that ſide of the mountain, with the Governor at their head; with it, is alſo, connected the purchaſe of arms in France.—This information comes in a letter from Col. Porter now in Canada.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Hon. Mr. Gerry, we learn, will ſail from this port for Europe in a few days.

A few days ſince Edmund Randolph, and William Blount, were expelled the Hiſtorical Society of this Commonwealth. They were admitted ſome time before they commenced *Cataliniſts.*

The ſelect Committee who are unveiling Blount's myſterious plot, ſit continually.—They have ſummoned another Doctor, (Buxton) from New York, as an evidence to implicate certain perſons.—Dr. Romaine is examined every day—his developments have enabled, it is ſaid, the committee to aſcertain ſome other of the links of this chain of conſpiracy—all of which, in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious ſcheme, the bud of which is not yet fully diſcloſed.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 1.

Eliſha R. Potter, Eſq; the firſt Repreſentative of this State in Congreſs, having reſigned, his Excellency the Governor has iſſued Notifications to the Freemen, to elect a ſuitable Perſon in his Stead, at the Town-Meetings to be holden on the laſt Tueſday in this Month.

On the 19th of May, Alderman Combe made his promiſed Motion, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty beſeeching him to diſmiſs his Miniſters, as the moſt likely Means to obtain a ſpeedy and permanent Peace." This produced a warm and lengthy Debate; when the Queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided—Ayes 59, Noes 142, Majority for the Miniſtry 183.

"Nature, impartial to her earthly brats
Now ſweeps off hoſts of men, now crowds of cats—
Soon to her darts even Porcupines may yield,
And, like theſe cats, beſtench the Potter's field."

A very extraordinary diſorder has within theſe few days ſeized the cats of Philadelphia. Nearly twenty have been found dead in one yard, and in that proportion through the city. The mortality among theſe domeſtic animals was very alarming on Saturday laſt. (*N. Y. Time-Piece, July 21.*)

DIED]—At New-Providence, Mrs. WAIT CARR, formerly of this Town.

—On the 8th of May laſt, at the Warm Springs in Virginia, Mr. THOMAS PALMER, a Native of England, and formerly a Merchant of Philadelphia:—He has left a large Eſtate to his Connections, and to Public Uſes.—Among other Legacies, which mark a moſt benevolent and original Mind, he has bequeathed the Reverſion of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, to be applied annually in Premiums for Eſſays, and in ſuch other Ways as his Executors may judge proper, in order to render the cruel and abſurd Practice of War deteſtable, and in preſerving Harmony among the Nations of the Earth.

To the PUBLIC.

ELISHA R. POTTER, Eſq; having reſigned his Seat, as a Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſq; of Providence, is in Nomination to fill that Place. He being a true Federaliſt, and a Man of Abilities, it is expected that the Citizens of this State will unanimouſly give him their Suffrages.

A CITIZEN *of* NEWPORT.

July 31.

To the FREEMEN *of the State of* RHODE-ISLAND.

Fellow Citizens,

A Vacancy having taken Place in the Repreſentation of this State in Congreſs—it becomes you to weigh well the Character and Principles of the Candidates for your Suffrages.—It is to be preſumed, that no Candidate will offer, without making, at leaſt, a *ſhew* of Federaliſm.—It is, however, to be hoped, that you will elect a Man not merely of *oſtenſible*, but of *decided* Federaliſm; one who ſhall have the Senſe to diſcern, and the Firmneſs to purſue, the Path of Honor and the true Intereſts of his Country, in Preference to the thorny Walks of Corruption and Jacobiniſm.——Such a Man is

JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſquire, Of Providence.—His Eloquence in the Councils of his own State, entitles us to expect a ſuperior Exertion of Talents in the Legiſlature of the Union; and the Exerciſe of thoſe Talents will be particularly deſirable at the next Seſſion of Congreſs, when an important Criſis will probably open upon the Fortunes of our Country.

Z.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, July 31.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Riſing Sun, Davenport,	Boſton
—— Eagle, Earl,	New York
—— Fame, Bliſs,	Ditto
Brig Little Sally, Taylor,	Philadelphia
CLEARED.	*for*
Sloop Friendſhip, Webſter,	New York
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Riſing Sun, Davenport,	Ditto
—— Reſolution, Borden,	Ditto
Schooner Sally, Lewis,	Ditto
Sloop Sally, Waldin,	Providence
—— Hiram, Prentury,	Dighton

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, Auguſt 2,

Will be preſented,
The favourite COMIC OPERA, of

The Mountaineers.

Octavian,	Mr. Harper.
Bulcazin Muley,	Kenny.
Virolet,	Downie.
Kilmallock,	Kedey.
Lope Tocho,	J. Jones.
Roque,	Rowſon.
Ganem,	M'Kenzie.
Sadi,	Marſhall.

Goatherds, Muleteers, Moors, &c. &c.

Zorayda,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Floranthe,	Harper.
Agnes,	Marſhall.

Act 1ſt. A Grand Proceſſion of Mooriſh Guards, with a full Chorus.

To which will be added,
An ENTERTAINMENT, called the

Iriſhman in London;
OR,
The Happy African.

Murtoch Delany, (*with a Song in Character*) Mr. Marſhall.

Mr. Froſt,	Kenny.
Capt. Seymour,	Rowſon.
Mr. Colloony,	Kedey.
Cymon,	J. Jones.
Edward,	Downie.
Louiſa,	Mrs. Harper.
Caroline,	Miſs Green.
Cubba,	Mrs. Rowſon.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock, *P. M.* 'till the Curtain riſes.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. Gallery 1/6.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE.

Providence, July 17, 1797.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, and at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Eſq; in Newport, until the 12th of Auguſt next, of the Terms on which any Perſon will contract to ſupply the Rations, which may be required, to the End of the preſent Year, for the Troops of the United States, garriſoning the Forts at Newport.

A Ration conſiſts of
One Pound of Bread or Flour,
One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſkey,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar, } Per Hundred
Two Pounds of Soap, } Rations.
One Pound of Candles.

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

THE General Treaſurer requeſts all Perſons poſſeſſed of any Notes or Certificates, iſſued by the Authority of this State (as referred to in an Act of the General Aſſembly paſſed at laſt Seſſion*) to bring or ſend them to his Office, as ſoon as may be, that the Spirit and Intention of the Legiſlature may be carried into Execution.

H. SHERBURNE *Gen. Treaſurer.*
Newport, Auguſt 1, 1797.

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* *Publiſhed in our laſt Mercury.*

TO be Sold, by WILLIAM PECKHAM, of South-Kingſtown, a large black MARE, with a Horſe Colt—a two Years old HORSE, and three Years old likely MULE.——For Terms apply to ſaid Peckham.

31ſt Day, 7th Month 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-ſtreet,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

ALL Perſons are hereby warned not to Truſt my Wife MARGARET, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date; as ſhe has behaved herſelf in ſuch a Manner, as to break her Marriage Contract with me.

JOHN PETERS.
Newport, July 28, 1797.

maining ... Merchants' Daily ... of July 21.

... BENEFIT AND AMUSE-
...MENT OF
...INTERS.

..., fit round the table, and take ... in hand, while I draw the cork, ... join me in a toaft or two, and a ...

1. To the memory of John Lawrence Coftar, of Haerlem, the inventor of printing.
2. The Freedom of the Preſs.
3. May every juſt and liberal ſentiment, be nobly expreſſed, and fully impreſſed.—May no plan of public utility, nor any plot againſt public peace and honor, be ſuppreſſed.—May every inclination to tyranny, faction, and diſorganization, and every oppoſition to the conſtituted authorities, be repreſſed.—May merit never be oppreſſed, nor depreſſed; and to comprehend all, in one toaſt, may every uſeful thought be expreſſed, and duly impreſſed, and neither depreſſed nor ſuppreſſed, nor may worth ever be oppreſſed, or depreſſed.

And now, brethren of COSTAR, for a
TYPO SONG.

Tho' riches circulate at will
By coinage, and by minting,
The Printing Art is nobler ſtill—
Truth circulates by printing.
Chorus—The Printing Art, &c.

Since truth is truth, as all allow,
It cannot ſuffer ſtinting;
Perſpicuous Error rears her brow,
When Tyrants limit printing.
Cho.—Perſpicuous Error, &c.

Since Freedom's ſelf ſometimes runs mad,
The thought is well worth hinting—
Let uſeful truths be modeſt clad,
And then go on with printing.
Cho.—Let uſeful truths, &c.

But Vice, you'll ſay, with hideous leer,
At Virtue will be ſquinting;
Well, if Vice ſquints, and looks ſo queer,
We'll mend her ſight with printing.
Cho.—Well, if Vice ſquints, &c.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, he has now a fine Aſſortment of Goods, in the HARDWARE Branches, which may be had at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo an elegant Aſſortment of TEA TRAYS, &c. &c.

Newport, July 17 1797.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10 1797

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Ethan Clarke,
HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Caſk,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window Glaſs, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouſes, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Caſk or Dozen as Cheap as can be purchaſed in New York, including the Freight.—And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cath.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

DON CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO, Knight of the royal and diſtinguiſhed Order of Charles III. his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I am informed, by the Governor of Caracas, that the Ports of ſaid Province have been opened for the Importation in neutral Veſſels of Proviſions of every Kind, and ſuch Articles of dry Goods as were not prohibited by the Proclamation of 1788, under the following Conditions, namely, that it will be neceſſary previous to the Importation of Proviſions and dry Goods, to export from ſaid Province an equivalent Quantity of Produce to the Cargo intended to be ſent. It is further underſtood, that Gold and Silver are not permitted to be exported, and no Veſſel will be permitted without a Paſſport from me or from his Catholic Majeſty's Conſuls in the reſpective Ports of the United States. Now therefore I do give this public Notice, in order that ſuch Perſons as think fit may avail themſelves thereof.

Given under my Hand in Philadelphia, this 5th Day of July, 1797.
(Signed)
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.
Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.
Two Town Rips in the Diſtrict of Maine, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.
He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE
Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.
Newport, June 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH LURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th of 7th Month, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames-ſtreet, four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the Eaſt Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Buſineſs.

There is on the Premiſes a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.—It is at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 12th September next—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.
Newport, 14th July, 1797.

He has likewiſe to ſell, a very fine Bell-Mettle Mortar, Weight 176½—Part of a Caſk of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and two Neſts of Draws, lettered, one almoſt new.

Stephen T. Northam
Informs the Public,
That he has juſt Opened, at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; ⅞ and Yard-wide Iriſh Linens; a large Aſſortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarſtens and Luteſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreent, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Alſo—Rice and Indigo, by the Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has juſt received, a freſh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

This Day publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Book-Store of JABEZ DENISON, *in Thames-Street,*

AN
ORATION,
Pronounced at Newport, in the State of Rhode Iſland, on the Fourth of July, 1797.

By William Marchant.
Newport, July 18, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.
Newport, March 28, 1797.

AGREEABLY to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, at their Seſſion in May laſt.

The Subſcriber takes this Method of informing his Creditors, that he preferred his Petition to ſaid Aſſembly in May Seſſion, A. D. 1797, for an Act of Inſolvency, upon giving up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of all his Creditors; that ſaid Petition is continued to October Seſſion, to be holden at New-Haven, in ſaid State of Connecticut. This is to notify ſaid Creditors to Appear (if they ſee Cauſe) before the General Aſſembly and ſhew Reaſons, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petition ſhould not be granted.

OLIVER SMITH.
Groton, July 14th, 1797.

ALL Perſons having Demands upon me, are deſired to exhibit their Claims to me or one of my Attornies, viz. WILLIAM HAMMOND, of North Kingſtown, Eſq; WILLIAM HAMMOND jun. of the ſame North-Kingſtown, or ASHER ROBBINS, of Newport, Eſq; for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to me, are deſired to make Payment to me or one of my ſaid Attornies.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.
Newport, 17th July, 1797.

WHEREAS POLLY, my Wife, has broken her marriage Covenant, in many and ſcandalous Inſtances.—I hereby caution all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHRISTOPHER SAMBO.
Newport, July 17, 1797.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of
Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.
The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.
French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſk; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.
The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy, Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.
A few Puncheons of 3d and 4th Proof Windward Iſland RUM, cheap for Caſh.
Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of good Molaſſes.
Beſt Port au Prince Molaſſes, by Hogſhead.
Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel;
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce.
Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

Newport, July 25. 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale
ST. Peterſburgh clear Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed Ticking, and Oil-Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Cakes.

NEW GOODS
From EUROPE, *and the* EAST INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment
Imported in the laſt Ships,
And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by
Thomas Green
AND CO.
At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,
Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.
N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.
May 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Benjamin Hadwen,
In Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church Lane.
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual, ſuitable for the Seaſon.
Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

maining [illegible] *Merchants' Daily* [illegible] *of July* 97.

BENEFIT AND AMUSEMENT OF
[illegible]INTERS.

[illegible], fit round the table, and take [illegible] in hand, while I draw the cork, [illegible] join me in a toaft or two, and a [illegible]

1. To the memory of John Lawrence Coftar, of Haerlem, the inventor of printing.
2. The Freedom of the Preſs.
3. May every juſt and liberal ſentiment, be nobly expreſſed, and fully impreſſed.—May no plan of public utility, nor any plot againſt public peace and honor, be ſuppreſſed.—May every inclination to tyranny, faction, and diſorganization, and every oppoſition to the conſtituted authorities, be repreſſed.—May merit never be oppreſſed, nor depreſſed; and to comprefs all, in one toaſt, may every uſeful thought be expreſſed, and duly impreſſed, and neither depreſſed nor ſuppreſſed, nor may worth ever be oppreſſed, or depreſſed.

—

And now, brethren of COSTAR, for a
TYPO SONG.

—

Tho' riches circulate at will
By coinage, and by minting,
The Printing Art is nobler ſtill—
Truth circulates by printing.
Chorus—The Printing Art, &c.

Since truth is truth, as all allow,
It cannot ſuffer ſtinting;
Perſpicuous Error rears her brow,
When Tyrants limit printing.
Cho.—Perſpicuous Error, &c.

Since Freedom's ſelf ſometimes runs mad,
The thought is well worth hinting—
Let uſeful truths be modeſt clad,
And then go on with printing.
Cho.—Let uſeful truths, &c.

But Vice, you'll ſay, with hideous leer,
At Virtue will be ſquinting;
Well, if Vice ſquints, and looks ſo queer,
We'll mend her ſight with printing.
Cho.—Well, if Vice ſquints, &c.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, he has now a fine Aſſortment of Goods, in the HARDWARE Branches, which may be had at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo an elegant Aſſortment of TEA TRAYS, &c. &c.

Newport, July 17 1797.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10. 1797

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Ethan Clarke,
HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Caſk,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window Glaſs, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouſes, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Caſk or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York, including the Freight.—And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

DON CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO, Knight of the royal and diſtinguiſhed Order of Charles III. his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I am informed, by the Governor of Caracas, that the Ports of ſaid Province have been opened for the Importation in neutral Veſſels of Proviſions of every Kind, and ſuch Articles of dry Goods as were not prohibited by the Proclamation of 1788, under the following Conditions, namely, that it will be neceſſary previous to the Importation of Proviſions and dry Goods, to export from ſaid Province an equivalent Quantity of Produce to the Cargo intended to be ſent. It is further underſtood, that Gold and Silver are not permitted to be exported, and no Veſſel will be permitted without a Paſſport from me or from his Catholic Majeſty's Conſuls in the reſpective Ports of the United States. Now therefore I do give this public Notice, in order that ſuch Perſons as think fit may avail themſelves thereof.

Given under my Hand in Philadelphia, this 5th Day of July, 1797.
(Signed)
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.—Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th of 7th Month, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames-ſtreet, four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the Eaſt Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Buſineſs.

There is on the Premiſes a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.—It is at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 12th September next—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, 14th July, 1797.

He has likewiſe to ſell, a very fine Bell-Mettle Mortar, Weight 176¼—Part of a Caſk of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and two Neſts of Draws, lettered, one almoſt new.

Stephen T. Northam
Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened, at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; ⅞ and Yard-wide Iriſh Linens; a large Aſſortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarſtens and Luteſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreent, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Alſo—Rice and Indigo, by the Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has juſt received, a freſh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

This Day publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Book-Store of JABEZ DENISON, *in Thames-Street,*

AN
ORATION,
Pronounced at Newport, in the State of Rhode Iſland, on the Fourth of July, 1797.

By William Marchant.

Newport, July 18, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

AGREEABLY to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, at their Seſſion in May laſt.

The Subſcriber takes this Method of informing his Creditors, that he preferred his Petition to ſaid Aſſembly in May Seſſion, A. D. 1797, for an Act of Inſolvency, upon giving up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of all his Creditors; that ſaid Petition is continued to October Seſſion, to be holden at New-Haven, in ſaid State of Connecticut. This is to notify ſaid Creditors to Appear (if they ſee Cauſe) before the General Aſſembly and ſhew Reaſons, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petition ſhould not be granted.

OLIVER SMITH.

Groton, July 14th, 1797.

ALL Perſons having Demands upon me, are deſired to exhibit their Claims to me or one of my Attornies, viz. WILLIAM HAMMOND, of North Kingſtown, Eſq; WILLIAM HAMMOND jun. of the ſame North-Kingſtown, or ASHER ROBBINS, of Newport, Eſq; for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to me, are deſired to make Payment to me or one of my ſaid Attornies.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Newport, 17th July, 1797.

WHEREAS POLLY, my Wife, has broken her marriage Covenant, in many and ſcandalous Inſtances.—I hereby caution all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHRISTOPHER SAMBO.

Newport, July 17, 1797.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſk; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 3d and 4th Proof Windward Iſland RUM, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Molaſſes.

Beſt Port au Prince Molaſſes, by Hogſhead; Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity; Havannah White Sugar, by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

Newport, July 25, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil-Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 11 by 14, Window-Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

NEW GOODS
From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment
Imported in the laſt Ships,
And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail,
At the uſual low Prices, by
Thomas Green
AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK,
Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Benjamin Hadwen,
In Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, as uſual, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.